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**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, AUGUST 22ND, 1914.

SCIENTISTS who have devoted themselves to  
the study of the social organisations formed  
by such insects as bees and ants have  
expressed the opinion that a deeper know-  
ledge of the development and character of  
these organisations would be of great  
assistance to man in directing him along  
the proper path. There is certainly a great  
fascination in the study of these insect  
societies, the more especially as they re-  
present, in some degree, what has been depicted  
by enthusiasts as the ideal form of society.  
It would be unsafe to affirm that the social  
structure of bees and ants has reached a  
permanent form and is incapable of further  
development, but, on the other hand, it is  
obvious that in certain species degeneration  
has set in, while in all such a delicate  
balance has been reached that it requires  
only a slight interference to throw the whole  
organisation into disorder. In this respect  
such organisations may be likened to the  
ancient civilisations of Central America,  
which went down like a pack of cards before  
a handful of Spanish soldiers. As far as  
our knowledge goes these bee and ant  
societies have been constructed entirely  
subconsciously and owe their origin to the  
struggle for existence. Just as primitive  
man was subconsciously led to form  
societies for purposes of self-preservation,  
so the ants and bees appear to have been  
"acclimated." But, whether by the necessities  
of their case, or by a more ancient life  
history, or by a difference in brain-power,

these insect societies, in complexity and in  
subordination of means to ends, far surpass  
anything achieved by man. This is most  
strikingly seen in the handling of the sex  
question, which has resulted in the develop-  
ment of what may be called a third sex,  
really consisting of sterile females, and the  
concentration of the productive power in a  
special class. Apparently bees are able,  
within certain limits, to produce fully  
developed females at will, though the pro-  
cess by which this is attained is still a  
mystery, beyond the fact that a more  
generous diet and a large cell form important  
factors in the result. Probably in the earlier  
stages of the bees' existence, when the  
structure of the hive and the methods of  
feeding were not brought to such a  
perfection, the so-called queen bees  
were produced at random along with  
the undeveloped females, and it was only by  
a process of elimination of doubtful ele-  
ments that the present stage was reached.  
Even now there is a certain hesitation  
shown by bees as to the result, evidenced  
by the fact that they think it necessary to  
breed a superfluity of queen bees every  
season. The treatment of the males is  
another astonishing feature of bee-societies.  
Here again it may be supposed that the  
complete slaughter which now takes place  
is a matter of development. Probably at  
first a few drones were killed in fighting,  
the resulting benefit to the workers  
gradually leading them to extend the pro-  
cess, until now a complete massacre of the  
drones is regarded as a part of the season's  
routine. A noticeable fact is that the bee-  
society is founded solely for the benefit of  
the workers. It is a perfect co-operative  
society of workers, all other elements being  
eliminated or replaced as soon as they  
become useless. The control over the pro-  
duction of the sexes may be said to be  
perfect. There is no preponderance of  
males or females, with its resulting com-  
plications, and if the bees were a little  
more assured of the process by which the  
three sexes are produced, the present mas-  
sacre of the drones could be avoided. In  
this matter there can be no doubt that the  
bee is immensely man's superior. The bee  
treats scientifically what with us is a mat-  
ter of chance, for although there is a certain  
proportion kept between the sexes in the  
human race this is merely the result of  
normal conditions. At the same time it is  
not impossible that the changing conditions  
of life may result in the natural production  
of a third sex in the human race. As it is  
possible that the neuters of the insect  
organisations were first produced accident-  
ally through stress of existence, thus form-  
ing a base for the subsequent social  
structure, so there seems no reason why  
events should not follow the same course  
in the case of the human race. Whether  
the production of a third sex among the  
human race would be a benefit or a disaster  
it is difficult to say in the present state  
of our knowledge. It would certainly solve  
the sex problem and would probably result  
in a great increase in the mental power. At  
the same time it is possible it would lead  
into an impasse which would end in the  
destruction of the human race.

The Bishop of Victoria will to-morrow  
(Sunday), preach at St. Stephen's  
Chinese Church, at 11 a.m., and at St.  
Andrew's, Kowloon, at 6 p.m.

Major Wenborn, who resides at  
"Kingsclere," has reported to the police  
that on Wednesday night some person  
stole from the dressing table in his room  
jewellery valued at £32.

The official rate of the dollar for the  
month of September, 1914, for all pay-  
ments fixed in sterling which have to be  
made at Hongkong and on the China  
Station, will be 1s. 9½d.

News has reached the Colony of the  
death in London of former Crown-  
Sergeant J. F. Lee of the Hongkong  
Police. He was invalided home on pen-  
sion last July, after 13 years' service in  
the Colony. Death was due to con-  
sumption. The deceased was 36 years of  
age and unmarried.

It is reported in Manila that the  
German steamers now in the harbour  
there, the *Mathilde* and the *Clara Jenson*,  
have been sold. It is stated that the  
Manila Railroad Company has bought  
the *Mathilde*, while the *Clara Jenson* has  
been sold to Urrutia & Company. There  
is no confirmation of the report.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of  
the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking  
Corporation takes place to-day at noon,  
at the City Hall. At the conclusion of  
the ordinary meeting an extraordinary  
meeting of the shareholders will be held,  
at which the resolutions to amend the  
Bank's ordinance will be submitted as  
advertised.

Foodstuffs and other commodities are  
not the only articles going up in price  
these days, says a Manila contemporary.  
The secret service division of the Customs  
Bureau reports that the price of high-  
grade opium has risen to P125 for a 5-tael  
(tin), the highest price it has ever reached  
in the Philippine Islands. This is con-  
clusive proof that the importation has  
been exceedingly small during the past  
few weeks.

At the Magistracy yesterday, two richa  
coolies were charged with disorderly  
conduct and with demanding more than  
their legal fare. It appears that the two  
coolies conveyed the Hon. Mr. Howett and  
the Captain of the *Himalaya* from the  
offices of the local branch of the P. & O.  
Company to the Naval Yard, and were  
paid five cents each. The men refused to  
take the money, and demanded more.  
They became noisy, and the second  
defendant looked as though he would  
assault the Hon. Mr. Howett. The first  
man was fined \$5, and the other man was  
fined \$7 on the two charges.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE  
HONGKONG BANK.

GUTIERREZ DISCHARGED.

Reginald O. Gutierrez again appeared  
before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy  
yesterday on a charge of conspiring to  
defraud the Hongkong and Shanghai  
Banking Corporation of divers large sums  
of money.

Mr. D. Lewis, who prosecuted, told his  
Worship that he would offer no further  
evidence, and asked that the defendant  
be discharged.

The Magistrate accordingly discharged  
the defendant.

## IN THE CAUSE OF CHARITY.

Our Peking correspondent writes:—  
IN THE CAUSE OF CHARITY.

An appeal has been issued for funds to  
help the wives and children of French-  
men and Belgians who have had to quit  
their occupations and return to their  
homelands to perform the military service  
for which they were liable. As only  
Britishers and Americans are left in  
Peking in any number, it is doubtful if  
any great response can be expected,  
though if these dependents are in dire  
straits they are certain to be helped.

## LIANG SHIH-YI.

Those who thought that Liang Shih-yi,  
the clever Cantonese financial genius of  
the President, who has found money all  
along when necessary, had been brought  
to nought are no doubt confounded by  
his reappearance in a stronger form than  
ever, remarks our Peking correspon-  
dence. Doubtless it was due to his  
inspiration that the Domestic Loan came  
into being, and those who know him  
believe that he will manage to extricate  
the President from the present serious  
financial difficulties.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## A PROHIBITED ANCHORAGE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The owner of a yacht was con-  
victed by the Marine Magistrate this  
morning of anchoring his boat within the  
prohibited anchorage forming the Cable  
Reserve at North Point, and I would like  
to make use of your hospitable column  
to warn the owners of yachts, motor-  
boats, etc., that the whole of the Bay  
round which the Tramway Co. erect tents  
and the bamboo pier are within the  
prohibited anchorage.—Yours faith-  
fully,

W. L. CARTER.

## "SO LONG AS THEY'RE HUNG."

In a certain Dissenting church in  
Glasgow the minister is a keen politician,  
taking the Liberal side. In his congrega-  
tion is an old man who is as staunch a  
Unionist.

The other Sunday (says a correspon-  
dent in the *Pall Mall Magazine*) the  
minister in his prayer offered the petition  
that Lloyd George and his colleagues  
might "hang together," so that the  
nation might benefit more and more by  
"social reform." "Hang together"  
meaning, of course, that they might be  
strong and united.

The old man jumped to a wrong conclu-  
sion, and as the words "hang together"  
were uttered he responded loudly "Amen  
to that, Amen." Noticing the misunder-  
standing, the minister hastened to add,  
"Hang together in accord and concord."  
But again came the response: "Any  
cord, Lord, so long as they're hung."

## CHINESE LANGUAGE IN JAVA.

It is announced that instruction in the  
Chinese language is to be given in seven  
Dutch Chinese Schools in Java in the way  
of an experiment. It is stated that the  
study of the language will be optional.  
It will begin in the 4th class and will  
be given six times a week in each class.  
The lessons will be given by teachers from  
Southern China, who will be sent out to  
Java at the expense of the Government.  
They will have to bind themselves to  
serve the Netherlands India Government  
for three years, their monthly salary to  
be \$150.

## TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## DEATH OF THE JESUIT GENERAL.

LONDON, August 21st.

The death is announced of Father  
Francis Xavier Wernz, General of the  
Society of Jesus since 1906.

[Father Wernz was born at Rottwell,  
Wurttemberg in 1842, and entered the Society  
of Jesus in 1857. He was Professor of the  
Gregorian College, 1883-1904; Rector 1904-6;  
consultor to the Sacred Congregation of  
Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, of the  
Index and of the Consistory and of the  
Holy Office. He has published Canon Law  
in 4 vols. Father Wernz lived in Rome.]

## THE PAPAL ELECTION.

LONDON, August 20th.

The Conclave for the election of a new  
Pope will meet on September 3rd.

CARRANZA ENTERS THE MEXICAN  
CAPITAL.

LONDON, August 21st.

General Carranza has entered Mexico  
City and was enthusiastically received.

TRANSITION OF THE RUBBER  
TRUST.

In a sense the results of the Rubber  
Plantations Investment Trust, whose  
annual report is now issued, are an  
epitome of the financial condition of the  
plantation rubber industry as a whole.  
The trust is the principal shareholding  
company of the rubber industry, having  
an issued capital of nearly three-quarters  
of a million sterling. Its Chairman, Mr.  
C. A. Lampard, is one of the leading  
authorities on rubber matters and his  
review of the industry at the annual  
meeting of the Trust is regarded as an  
important pronouncement, analogous, for  
instance, to the Chairmen's speeches at  
the meetings of some of the great South  
African mining groups. Its career, like  
that of rubber companies in general, has  
been somewhat meteoric and its affairs  
have been no less the subject of heated  
controversy. It is scarcely surprising,  
considering the position of the industry,  
to find that the company has suffered a  
very severe setback during the past year  
—not only as regards its profits, but also  
as regards the value of its investments.  
Its net profits for the year are only  
£24,034, against £82,971 for the preceding  
year, when the paid-up capital was  
£200,000 less than it is now. And,  
whereas in March last year the securities  
were valued by the brokers at £155,187  
more than the balance-sheet value, they  
showed at the corresponding date this  
year a net depreciation of £198,788. This  
necessitates a drastic reduction in divid-  
end. Only 5 per cent., instead of 10  
per cent., is to be paid for the past year,  
and even that is not quite covered by the  
year's profits, being partly drawn from  
the large undivided surplus.

It will no doubt be urged that in view  
of the fact that most of the properties in  
which the Trust is interested are in an  
early stage of development a 5 per cent.  
dividend is not unsatisfactory. It must,  
however, be borne in mind that a con-  
siderable part of the company's capital  
has been issued at a premium. If we  
add to the paid-up capital the net amount  
received in share premiums after deduct-  
ing issue expenses the rate of profit last  
year works out at only 3 per cent. To a  
shareholder who bought his shares as an  
income-producing investment this can  
scarcely be regarded as satisfactory,  
especially after the higher rates of  
dividend paid during the earlier part of  
the company's career. The fact is that  
the company is in the transition stage.  
Hitherto it has made the bulk of its profits  
in connection with market and share-  
issuing operations. Eventually, when its  
properties reach maturity, it will be  
deriving a more or less steady income  
from its investments. Meantime, with  
the rubber share market at very low  
ebb, the company is making little profit  
from either source.

This transition stage has its counter-  
part in the affairs of the plantation  
companies themselves. They had their  
few years of big dividends, due to the  
inflated condition, not of the rubber share  
market, but of the market for rubber  
itself. Now that the market has settled  
down to a more normal condition, their  
profits have suffered severely. But, as  
in the case of the Trust Company, there  
will be compensations for most of them  
in the future when their increased areas  
come into full bearing. Meantime, their  
duty is to look carefully after their  
finances, as the transition stage is not yet  
passed. In the case of the Rubber  
Plantations Investment Trust, there  
seems some need for a readjustment of  
the capital account. During the past two  
years a large temporary loan account has  
been built up. In the accounts now issued  
this is shown to amount to £257,000,  
which bears a rather large proportion to  
the paid-up share capital of £725,000;  
and some indication on the part of the  
directors of an intention to remedy this  
somewhat anomalous position would be  
welcome. The existence of such a large  
amount of temporary loans, at a time  
when less than 5 per cent. is being earned  
and the company's shares stand at a dis-  
count, might put the company at a dis-  
tinct disadvantage as regards reserve  
resources. And it is possible that many  
of the plantation companies in which the  
Trust is specially interested may be only  
too glad before they leave the develop-  
ment stage to avail themselves of any  
reserve resources that the Trust may be  
able to put at their disposal.—*The Times*.

## THE WAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE LAND OPERATIONS.

## GERMANS OCCUPY BRUSSELS.

## THE GERMAN ADVANCE.

LONDON, August 20th.  
12.20 p.m.

An official Paris despatch says that the Germans have reached the  
Dinant-Neufchateau line, and that important forces continue to cross the  
Meuse between Liege and Namur. Advance guards have reached the  
River Dyle.

BELGIANS, AFTER DELAYING THE HOSTILE ADVANCE,  
FALL BACK.

5.50 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the Belgian Army, confronted  
by superior numbers, has fallen back. Communication with Brussels has  
become difficult since early this morning.

The Belgian troops admirably performed their duty, delaying the  
hostile advance, and enabling their Allies to complete their concentration  
without interference.

The Belgian retirement had been anticipated for some days and  
had been dictated by the strategical situation.

LONDON, August 21st.  
3.35 a.m.

The Germans occupied Brussels yesterday without fighting.

## "ALLIES' POSITION EXCELLENT."

LONDON, August 20th.  
4 p.m.

It is officially announced in Paris that the position of the Allies  
is excellent along the whole front.

LONDON, August 21st.  
12.10 p.m.

It is officially announced that a Paris despatch says that the Liege  
forts continue to hold out; while those at Namur have not been attacked.  
Thus in a forward march the Germans are liable to be caught between  
Namur and Antwerp.

BRILLIANT FRENCH SUCCESS IN  
ALSACE.

## GERMANS RETREATING ON THE RHINE.

LONDON, August 20th.  
4 p.m.

It is officially announced that the French have reoccupied Mulhausen  
at the point of the bayonet after very sharp fighting. They captured  
six guns and six ammunition wagons.

6.20 p.m.

It is officially stated that France has occupied Guebwiller a large  
manufacturing town on the right bank of the Lauch River, Alsace-Lorraine,  
about 12 miles North of Mulhausen.

LONDON, August 21st.  
5 a.m.

The French troops have achieved brilliant success in Alsace,  
between Mulhouse and Altkirch, capturing twenty-four guns.  
The Germans are retreating on the Rhine.

## THE RUSSIAN INVASION OF PRUSSIA.

LONDON, August 20th.  
1.15 p.m.

The Russians have occupied Gumbinnen, a Prussian manufacturing  
town and colt market, 36 miles S.E. of Tilsit.

The victory was a considerable one, the Russians capturing twelve  
guns and many prisoners.

## RUSSIANS ADVANCING.

6.20 p.m.

The Russians are advancing along the whole line.

9.15 p.m.

After three days' fighting the Russians penetrated twenty miles  
into East Prussia and occupied Lyck.

## GENERAL INFORMATION.

CANADA AND GERMANY'S "INSENSATE MILITARY  
DESPOTISM."LONDON, August 20th.  
2.35 a.m.

In the Canadian Parliament stirring speeches have been made  
expressing loyal support of Great Britain against Germany's insensate  
military despotism. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Robert Borden both  
made magnificent speeches and were accorded ovations. They affirmed  
that the Dominions would stand shoulder to shoulder for the honour of  
the Empire. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he was convinced that Great  
Britain would emerge stronger than ever, and that the Irish trouble  
would be washed away.



(THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.)

## KING GEORGE AND PRESIDENT POINCARÉ.

LONDON, August 21st.  
3 a.m.

The King telegraphed Birthday congratulations to President Poincaré and expressed his firm conviction that success would attend the arms of the Allies in the great struggle against their common enemy.

President Poincaré replied that he shared the King's confidence in the outcome of the war which would be pursued until right and civilisation achieved a definite victory.

## THE GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP OF CANADA.

LONDON, August 21st.  
3 a.m.

At the request of the Canadian Government, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught will remain as Governor-General of the Dominion during the war.

## THE MONETARY SITUATION.

LONDON, August 20th.  
4.5 p.m.

The Bank of England return shows:—

Reserve	£ 19,250,000
Public Deposits	13,750,000
Other Deposits	108,000,000
Other Securities (in consequence of discounting pre-moratorium bills)	94,750,000

The proportion of reserves to liabilities is 16.80.

Silver has relapsed to 26d. per oz. The private discount rate is 5, more active.

The gold influx into the Bank of England since the last report has been £1,500,000.

The Bank of France discount rate has been reduced to 5 per cent.

## BANGKOK AND THE SITUATION.

KING OF SIAM'S COOKS TO FIGHT.

Writing from Bangkok, a correspondent of the *Straits Times* says:—

Bangkok lies up a kind of backwash, although any one of its 2,000 odd foreign residents will usually disclaim the fact with some indignation. But just now everyone appears to admit it for two reasons—firstly, the lack of war news, and secondly, the difficulty of getting away from it. The lack of news, due chiefly to the censorship, is only natural, but what it means will best be understood by the statement that to-day (August 7th) the Italians—here, many of whom are reservists, do not know what attitude Italy has adopted in the struggle. The news of Germany's declaration of war was received here on the 2nd instant and spread like wildfire. That night there was a great gathering at the Deutscher Club and they were singing patriotic songs till about 3 a.m. They repeated this for several nights, but on the 5th, upon the arrival of the news of Britain's declaration of war, they were silent. It was the turn of the British Club, usually most staid, sober and "respectable." But the members there burst forth into song and "The King" and "Marseillaise" were sung with great verve and fervour at repeated intervals all night. The first news of Britain's joining in the war was circulated by telephone by the British Legation, which has since been besieged with enquirers after news. But beyond the Havas scanty telegrams no news was forthcoming till yesterday when Reuters' service (much delayed) came along.

In the meantime the foreign community has been thoroughly upset and disorganised. About 50 French residents have to go, and these include Bishop Perros and several priests, seven of the legal advisers and members of the commission for the new law code, and about half-a-dozen of the King's cooks. Some go to Saigon on Tuesday next, others, the doctors, have already departed, and quite a hatch go to Singapore to-day. Meanwhile, the Germans and Austrians—some forty of the former and six of the latter—have been hard put to it to get out. One or two have made for Singapore, while others are trying to make Penang, across the Peninsula from Singapore, but the majority still remain. No German boats go out—there are eight lying idle in the river as I write—the Norwegian and Dutch boats will not take them at any price, and some of them who went down by lighter to a Japanese steamer lying forty miles away at Kohsichang were refused passage by her. Just how they will get away they do not know, but possibly some kind-hearted skipper will take them somewhere where they can be looked after as prisoners of war.

## ANTI-GERMAN DEMONSTRATIONS AT SAIGON.

Just as we are going to press, says the *Straits Times* of 19th inst., news reaches us from an authoritative source that at Saigon on the night of the 5th inst. all the German offices and residences there were wrecked, and the German occupants rescued just in time by the military who placed them in the goal for safekeeping. The offices of Messrs. Spidell & Co., the well-known shipping agents, were among those destroyed.

Owing to the closing of the European tin markets the Siamese Government have taken certain measures to prevent any possibility of the mines ceasing work in Puket, entailing hard hip both to the mine owners and the cocoes. The Government are granting loans to the owners who are depositing tin as security.

## WHY RUSSIA IS FIGHTING.

Writing in the *N. C. Daily News* of the 14th inst. a correspondent says:—

One of the many predisposing causes of war between neighbouring States—friction between the ruling Powers—has till within recent years been comparatively lacking between Russia and Germany. Friendly relations had come down from Prussia to the new empire of 1871 as a legacy based on long practice. True it is that the Empress Elizabeth's personal hatred of Frederick the Great caused passing estrangement; true, also, that under Napoleon's pressure there was a mock war between Russia and Prussia in 1812. Besides these, one long era of peace forms the main record. The reason why is obvious: few clashing interests on the one side, much dynastic similarity on the other. Both Governments were frankly despotic in their own way; each had need on occasion of the other's support. The division of Poland caused a little friction, but later on became an additional bond. The Crimean war strengthened the attachment. Not till the war of 1870-71 was Russia, the wild elephant, walked willingly between the two tame ones, Germany and Austria.

It remained for the Berlin Congress of 1878 to make the first serious rift in the long-lasting attachment between the Hohenzollerns and the Romanoffs. The latter believed that they had been sold by Bismarck. Prince Gortschakoff, who personally disliked the Iron Chancellor, cultivated that belief, and the result was the beginning, in 1879, of the Austrian Alliance with Germany. Rapprochement was tried on various occasions with some success. In the early 'eighties there was a period of friendly understanding amongst the three empires, but this was shattered by the events in Bulgaria in 1885. Then began the Franco-Russian rapprochement fated to grow stronger and yet stronger, till it consolidated into an Alliance impregnable to all German diplomacy.

So far, Governmental influences only have been considered. Things were very otherwise on the popular part. Russia was so backward as compared with her neighbour that while there were savants on one side the border, there were savages on the other. The slower race with its threefold greater population fell into tutelage, and learned to hate its teacher. Racial differences added fuel to fire, and growing intelligence has but increased the jealousy. For at least fifty years popular feeling in Russia has been one of antagonism to Germany, so strong at times as to be almost uncontrollable, and at such periods the German Press has not infrequently poured oil on the flames. The latest occasion goes back no farther than about four months ago, when, to work up enthusiasm for the immense war levy in Germany, the Press made a most violent attack on Russia. Yet, till within recent years, Prince Bulow's dictum held true: there was no nation which stood less in Russia's way than the German.

It was Austria who was the enemy. Austria, with her uncontrollable *Drang nach Osten*, could not fail to come into collision with the iceberg of the north in its slow drift southwards. Detached masses of that same great icefield were already fast aground in the Balkan peninsula and even within Austria herself. It was Russia's destiny to look after them. A glance through Russian history for the past century or two will reveal one outstanding fact, a bitter antagonism between Turk and Muscovite. Bloody indeed are the pages: violent the conflicts; extraordinary the results, as they usually are when to racial antipathy religious antagonism is allied. Millions of men still remember the events of 1877-8, the heroic Turkish defence, the tremendous losses around Plevna, the wonderful achievements of Gourko, the dash of Skobelev, the approach to Constantinople, and then the end—Russia jockeyed out of the results of her victories, Austria in possession of Bosnia. From this time onward Russo-Austrian relationship has been based on a succession of truces. Count Aehrenthal hoped for better times: Count Berchtold worked for them. But where national tendencies run counter to one another, true friendship is impossible.

Hardly had the Russians completed their retirement from Mukden in 1905 before the Kaiser was off on his historic visit to Tangier. The blow was aimed at France and England, but it affected Russia little less. Prince Bulow, who directed it, claims that its object was to uphold treaty rights and treaty sanctity. In 1908, on the annexation of Bosnia by Austria, and the consequent rupture of the treaty rights of all nations interested in the Berlin Congress, Germany intervened again, to defend—not treaties, but a breach of them. The Kaiser boasted of this action in his "shining armour" speech, and Russia, unprepared for war, acquiesced.

The rest deals with matters of the moment. German influence at one time had completely ousted that of Russia at Constantinople. Abdul the Damned reigned, but Marshall von Bieberstein ruled. Turkey was a German upstart. Asia Minor maintained her estate upon condition expressed. The Kaiser took a Cook's tour to the Holy Land. He assumed the "protectorate of three hundred millions of Moslems." He planned the Bagdad Railway, at first to run very close to the southern Russian border, but, after protest, farther south. In a hundred different ways German policy took a path in direct opposition to Russian desires centuries old. We deal with facts, not explanations or comments.

In face of this nothing could prevent that growth of antagonism which has been so palpable a factor in recent relations. In 1909 Russia came to an agreement with Italy, the express purpose of which was to curb the action of Austria under the pretence of maintaining the *status quo*. That, however, was completely upset by the recent Balkan wars, as a result of which Turkey was reduced almost to nothingness in Europe, Austria was effectually cut off from Salonika, and the *Drang nach Osten* as effectually

checked. That the two principal members of the Triple Alliance meant to accept this as a final verdict nobody believed. Appeal was made at once. The signatures to the treaty of Bucharest were still wet when Germany had taken her first resolution to demand a milliard of marks from her people for further armament. The "loyal second," also, has done her part. Her armaments, too, have been kept up to the mark, waiting for that day when the die might be cast, the Balkan case re-opened, and such pressure brought to bear on the Great Judge as to compel a favourable verdict. The day came. The opportunity arose. Franz Ferdinand and his charming consort were fully murdered. Here was a chance provided by what seemed to be a most propitious fate. The Ultimatum to Serbia was issued in such a form that no loophole of escape was left open.

And that is why Russia is at war.

## REPATRIATING CHINESE VAGRANTS.

GOVERNMENT ACTION IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Arrangements are being made to repatriate Chinese vagrants, who, as arrested, will be sent to the Depot at Port Swettenham, and thence shipped home on the first available opportunity. The *Malay Mail* gathers that no special action is being taken in the matter, but that vagrants, as arrested in the ordinary course, will instead of being sent to prison, be shipped back to China.

## THE TEST OF CHARACTER.

LORD ROSEBURY ON GOOD MANNERS.

Lord Rosebery distributed a number of the prizes recently at Epsom College, of which he is president.

Lord Rosebery said that the season for distributing prizes had begun, just as the season for partridge shooting began on September 1, and for the next 10 days they would see at full length in the columns of local papers and more obscurely in metropolitan journals—that some good man, generally venerable, often a Bishop (laughter), had been engaged in the task of distribution. From the very moment we had consciousness, he said, the world was constantly carving and chiselling at our characters—carving and chiselling sometimes at woods so soft that they never resist the trouble, sometimes at woods which split so easily that they were not worth anything at all, but sometimes also at fine woods, like old mahogany, which got richer and nobler the older they got. (Cheers.) He firmly believed that the years spent in school were far more important in the formation of character than all the many years they might spend afterwards. The school moments were the supreme moments, the moments which decided whether they were going to be men in the highest sense of the word, or whether they were going to pass through life as atoms. There was one way and one way only by which the character of a man at his best showed itself, and that was by his manners. Of course, that was not an infallible way. He had known many excellent people who from shyness had the most execrable manners, and who, judged by their manners alone, would have been dragged to the block without benefit of clergy. (Laughter.) On the other hand, he had known scoundrels with the most charming and fascinating manners, given to them by nature for much the same purpose as the web was given to the spider. Many of those present were going into the noble profession of medicine, and he did not know of any calling in which manners were of such importance. Any of them who had been attended by a doctor must have known the difference between the man who came in with an expression gloomy and austere enough to take the heart out of the most courageous patient and to make him wish to leave this life rather than have any further experience of it, and the doctor who instinctively seemed to spread a sunny atmosphere through the room and a feeling of hope and encouragement. If the first kind of doctor was the best in the world and the second was only third rate, he would at least have the third-rate doctor, except perhaps, for an occasional consultation. (Laughter.) He had intended at the end of his speech to make the offer of a medal to the school, to be voted for by the upper boys, for character, conduct, and manners. He noticed, however, from one of the prizes that his purpose had been anticipated. They must, therefore, go on striving to win that prize and he should find some other deserving school to which to give the medal. (Laughter and cheers.)

## TUNG WAH HOSPITAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wah Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Flood Relief Fund:—

Already acknowledged	£140,569.68
Tia Wa Hospital, Bangkok	462.81
The Residents at Tai Po	264.60
Drug Dealers Guild	110.50
Collected by steamer <i>Fai Shan</i> (7th instalment)	21.50
Messrs. Wo On	15.00
Kwok Tai Loi Theatre at Nanaimo, B.C.	64.50
Mr. Cheng Wing Ching	50.00
Mr. Ma Yat Fung	50.00
Messrs. Kwong Yuen	40.00
Messrs. Hon Lung	40.00
Messrs. Kwong On	40.00
Messrs. Lee Shau	30.00
Messrs. Sam Cheong	20.00
Messrs. Kwong Hing Lung	20.00
Messrs. Kwong Yik Lung	10.00
Mr. Fung Wang Ting	10.00
13 donations in smaller amounts	44.00
	£141,863.00

The losses of the Germans during the whole of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 were 29,000 dead and 101,000 wounded and disabled; those of the French 156,000 dead (17,000 of whom died of sickness and wounds, as prisoners in German hands), and 143,000 wounded and disabled. 720,000 men surrendered to the Germans or to the authorities of neutral States. After the surrender of Paris and the disarmament of Bourbaki's army, there were 524,000 French and 835,000 Germans under arms.

## THE JAPANESE WAR GAME.

"GO" A NATIONAL CHARACTERISTIC.

Writing recently in the *Globe* Mr. Ashley Duke says:—

It is a commonplace that games reflect the temperament of the nations or races by which they are played; and if athletic games, or sports, generally show a national character of games of the wits tend to diffuse themselves, like art and literature, over a whole continent. Cricket, for example, is undeniably British. Nay, English; the game has barely penetrated the Celtic fringe, and has been acclimatised in the Colonies by Englishmen, who will even play it on strips of matting. Chess, on the other hand—to descend reluctantly to the plane of this article—has become European. It is of Eastern origin, certainly, but all the important openings and gambits have been discovered by European players—sly monks like old Ruy Lopez, and adventurous amateurs like Captain Evans. To compare the original Indian or Persian game with modern chess is to compare a tesselated mosque with a Gothic cathedral, or a Chinese painting with a Rembrandt, or the Arabian Nights with the Canterbury Tales.

Chess represents a feudal and medieval—some may almost say a Catholic—order of society. The King and Queen, supported by stolid bishops, galloping knights, firm powerful castles, and a retinue of pawns, engage in a contest which must proceed until one army or the other is completely annihilated, or, in the event of a drawn battle, until both are equally powerless. Here may be noted the conception of ancient warfare, where nothing but outright victory or defeat would satisfy the parties. In such a game there is room for brilliant manoeuvres and sacrifices, even for heroic escapades, Balacava charges and the like. Bold and hand-to-hand fighting wins the day; but in the thickest turmoil the social distinctions are nicely observed. The King's power and dignity increase as his followers diminish. Pawns are promoted for valour. It is all highly romantic. Chess is a noble game, reproducing the finest qualities of the Western mind.

But now imagine, in place of this checker-board of sixty-four squares, with its formal array of varied pieces, a uniform expanse, at first empty, and interlaced in each direction by nineteen straight lines. These lines form squares, 361 in all; but the pieces—black and white stones—or counters of equal size and value—are to be placed upon their intersecting points. The scene is that of a battlefield in course of occupation, and the processes of chess are in nearly every respect reversed. Instead of being gradually weeded out the armies gradually increase to their full complement of strength. In the opening game there is but little close fighting; the moves are stealthy and distant. A piece once placed remains stationary. The power of each army depend not upon mobility or even numbers, but upon the inter-relationship between its units. Irregular masses of forces are worthless; lines and chains of pieces are of strategical value. The object of the game is not to destroy the enemy, but to enclose territory which he will enter at his peril, and so to turn the balance of power against him. Prisoners may be taken and removed from the board if they are surrounded by a chain of hostile pieces; but the space they occupied is not filled in; it remains the property of the captor. One piece is worth more than another only by virtue of holding a stronger position, and these values are not arbitrary, they vary from move to move. Basic lines of communication are rarely completed, except under pressure from the opponent; they are only sketched out and indicated. The game is a process of becoming, not of being. Good generalship consists in using the smallest possible force to enclose the greatest possible area, and in avoiding crowded and violent contests. The best defence is a counter-attack at some distant point of the field. The actual rules to be observed are extremely simple, and may be mastered in three minutes; but the combinations of pieces in tenable and untenable positions, which amount to laws or strategies, are complicated to a degree, and have occupied the minds of mathematicians. These, briefly, are a few of the points which distinguish the Japanese war-game of "Go" from Chess and other tactical exercises.

It will be seen that they represent the difference between modern and ancient warfare; and this in spite of the fact that "Go" is much older than Chess. "Go" is indeed the oldest of all known games, dating from about 2,200 B.C., when it was discovered, according to the best authorities, by the Chinese Emperor Shun. In Chinese manuscripts of 1,000 B.C. it is mentioned as a game of great antiquity. Under the name of Ki it gained popularity in China until about 700 A.D., when it was introduced into Japan. Here it was first played by Royal personages and Court officials, later by the aristocracy and the military caste and still later (in the 17th century) by a group of scientific masters who founded a "Go Academy," subsidised by the State. This Academy continued until 1893, by which time the Japanese had begun to be interested in European culture, and were, perhaps, a little ashamed of endowing a pastime. But all observers agree that since the end of the 19th century a reaction has set in, chiefly under the influence of Murase Shuho, a modern master. Shuho founded the first "Go" journal of Japan, which has filled the place of the Academy by publishing studies, problems, and games of importance. Much of Shuho's work has become known in Europe through his German pupil, Dr. Korschelt, and there is already a considerable German literature on the subject.

It is obviously impossible, without the help of diagrams, to give an impression even of the elements of "Go," which disappoints the novice as much as it delights the expert. At a first glance the absurd simplicity of the moves reminds the player of a glorified form of halma; he finds it incredible that such a pastime should have exercised the wits of an intelligent nation for centuries. He is flattered, perhaps, by the ready capture of a piece or two, abandoned by a wily opponent. He swoops vigorously upon every hostile outpost. He marches out in close order, as our redcoats did at

first against the Boers. He sees his army visibly swelling, making a brave show, probably in some obscure corner of the field. Later, he thinks, he will occupy the whole area. Those dotted shapes of the outlined enemy must capitulate. And then suddenly he discovers that he can move no further. His 180 or 160 pieces are on the board, certainly, but half of them are *en prise* and the remainder enclose a mere fraction of territory. Impregnable positions face him in every direction. And then he begins to learn "Go" in earnest, to practise diffuse and subtle strategy, and to study the possibilities of action at a distance. Even so, the expert European is a novice compared with a Japanese player. Where the most brilliant manoeuvres of chess are but half a dozen moves deep, the strategy of "Go" reaches back to the moment when the first pieces are placed far apart upon the board; and further, perhaps, into the stealthy recesses of the Eastern mind.

Altogether unromantic and relentless is this game, which tests the weaknesses of temperament more than any other, and goes deeper into pure intellect. But it is pleasant to know that even the Japanese can relax occasionally. Chess players may envy the politeness to profit by an opponent's false move, and the convention which forbids women to play "Go" on the ground that they are cunning enough already. How admirable, too, is the cup-like depression on the reverse side of the "Go-board" as used in Japan, traditionally intended to receive the head of any interfering spectator! These are amenities, like the game itself, which make us feel that Europe is still young in wisdom.

Great regret will be felt in Singapore at the news received by mail of the death of Mr. Claude Sugden, one of the best known and highly respected residents of Singapore for over twenty years, says the *Singapore Free Press*. Mr. Sugden retired to London in 1909, having succeeded Mr. Andrew Currie in the important and responsible post of manager of the Borneo Company.

## INTIMATIONS

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## NOTICES

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE

I HAVE This Day Established myself as EXPORT AND IMPORT MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS under the name of FRED. TAYLOR & Co.

FRED. TAYLOR.  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1914. 11053



## SEALED TENDERS FOR CONTRACTS.

Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 Noon on MONDAY, 31st August, 1914, for the Supply of FRESH MEAT to the Military, for about Three and Quarter Months, commencing from the 21st September, and terminating on the 30th December, 1914.

Forms and other particulars can be obtained personally between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. or by letter to the Officer Commanding Army Service Corps, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.

The Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no Tender will be considered unless made out on the proper Form and delivered at the Headquarters Office by Noon on the date stated, in an envelope closed and marked "TENDER FOR MEAT."

As a guarantee of good faith the sum of \$100 IN NOTES should be enclosed with the Tender; such sum to be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept the Contract allotted to him, or to attend at the Headquarters Office when called upon.

The right to reject all or any Tenders is specially reserved.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1914. 11057

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after the 22nd inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD., Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1914. 160

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NUBIA,"  
Arrived Hongkong on 21st Aug., 1914, FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY, THURSDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1914. 1

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

The Steamship "GLENLOCHY,"  
FROM PORTLAND AND SEATTLE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge or remaining on board after 2 1/2 a.m. at Noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered on 27th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo must be left in Godown and examination of same will be held on 27th Aug. at 9.30 A.M. All Claims must be presented on or before 30th Aug. otherwise they will not be recognized.

JAEDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1914. 149

## NOTICE

I HAVE This Day Established myself as EXPORT AND IMPORT MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS under the name of—  
W. A. HANNIBAL & Co.  
W. A. HANNIBAL.  
Hongkong, 15th August, 1914. 11045

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

## NOTICE OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 22nd day of August, 1914, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1914, and for the confirmation of the election of Directors.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 10th August, to SATURDAY, the 22nd August, 1914 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

AND NOTICE is hereby also given that at the same place and on the same day at Noon or so soon afterwards as the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting shall be concluded an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

(1) That the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are hereby requested and authorized by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Company to take the steps necessary to apply for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong and SHANGHAI BANK ORDINANCE 1866, and the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendment of Section 90 of THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK ORDINANCE 1866, hereafter set out with such modifications (if any) as they may think fit and to accept such Ordinance if and when enacted.

The following is the amendment above referred to:—The deletion from Section 90 of the said Ordinance of the words, "To take and accept any lands, houses, or other real or personal property in satisfaction, liquidation, or payment of any debt absolutely and bona fide previously due and owing to the Company," and also to take any Mortgage or other lien or charge on real or personal property as a security for any monies actually and bona fide previously due to the Company or for which any person may have rendered himself liable to the Company, and to hold such lands, houses and other real and personal property respectively for such reasonable time as may be necessary for selling and disposing of and converting the same into money," and the substitution thereof of the following words:—"To take, accept, enforce, release, realize or deal with any security now held or which may hereafter be held by the Company, for any monies owing or to become owing to the Company, or for any liabilities incurred or to be incurred towards or by the Company by way of mortgage, pledge, hypothecation, deposit or otherwise howsoever of every kind of property or rights."

(2) That the Deed of Settlement of the Company be altered in manner following:—

(a) That the following words be struck out of lines two and three of Article 56, namely, the words "for not exceeding fifteen days before and seven days after every ordinary Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely, "during such time as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year."

(b) That the following words be struck out of the last line of Article 56, namely, "after the Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely, "after the re-opening of the Register."

(c) That Articles 76, 77 and 78 be cancelled.

(d) That the following Articles be adopted and substituted for Articles 76, 77 and 78, namely:—

ARTICLE 76.—"General Meetings shall be held once in every year, at such time and place in the Colony as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting, and if no such time or place is prescribed, then at such time and place as may be determined by the Court, and unless and until otherwise prescribed or determined as aforesaid a General Meeting shall be held in the month of February in every year."

ARTICLE 77.—"The General Meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called Ordinary Meetings."

ARTICLE 78.—"All other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary Meetings."

(e) That Article 90 be altered by inserting and adopting after the word "holding" in line five thereof the words, "or representing by proxy" and by striking out at the end of the said Article the words "present in person."

(f) That the following words be added to Article 94:—"The Court may from time to time pay to the Shareholders such interim dividends as appear to be justified by the position of the Company."

(g) That the following words be struck out of the first three and a half lines of Article 174, namely, the words "Half-yearly" ending the 30th June and the "31st December" shall make a "general Half-Yearly," and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor:—"Year ending the 31st day of December shall make a General."

## INTIMATIONS

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

## AGENTS FOR

## CHUBB'S AND PHILLIP'S STEEL SAFES.

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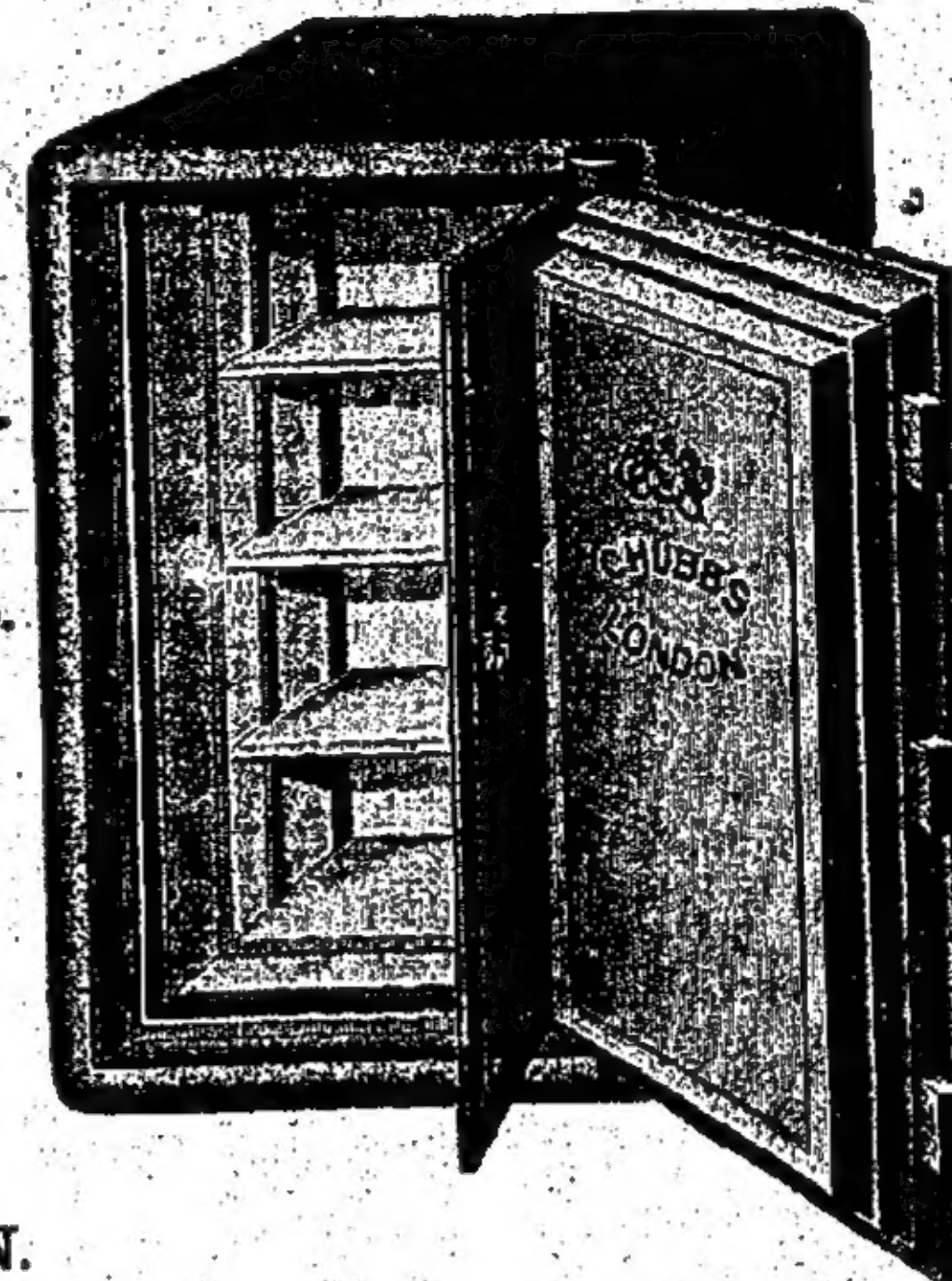
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(b) That the word "Half" be struck out of the 18th line of Article 174 and also out of the 6th line of Article 175.

(i) That the word "twice" and the words "the 30th day of June" be struck out of lines 4 and 5 of Article 178 and that the word "once" be adopted and substituted for the word "twice" in the fourth line thereof.

(j) That the words "or the Ordinance" be struck out of lines 10 and 11 of Article 177.

Should the Second Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Court of Directors.  
(Signed) A. G. STEPHEN,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 21st July, 1914. 1063

## SOCIETE DES PULPES ET PAPIERIES DU TONKIN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SPECIAL MEETING of the OLD SHAREHOLDERS of the SOCIETE DES PULPES ET PAPIERIES DU TONKIN will be held at the Office of the Society, 21 Rue Jules Ferry, Haiphong, on WEDNESDAY, 26th August, 1914, at 3 o'clock P.M.

Business:—  
Ratification of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting of 26th May, 1914, relating to the increase of Capital by the issue of new Preference Shares.

Ratification of the Statutory modifications consequent upon this increase of Capital—Articles 8, 15, 44 and 47.

For the Board of Directors, M. DANDOLO.

## SOCIETE DES PULPES ET PAPIERIES DU TONKIN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the OLD SHAREHOLDERS of the SOCIETE DES PULPES ET PAPIERIES DU TONKIN and to the Subscribers to the 2,000 Preference Shares created by resolution of the General Meeting held on the 25th May, 1914, that an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at the Office of the Society, 21 Rue Jules Ferry, Haiphong, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August, 1914, at 3 o'clock P.M. for the following purposes:—

(1) To verify and acknowledge the sincerity of the declaration of Subscription and of the payment relative to the increase of the Society's Capital.

(2) To vote on all the modifications to the Statutes consequent upon the increase of Capital, especially with regard to Articles 8, 15, 44 and 47 of the Statutes.

For the Board of Directors, M. DANDOLO.  
Hongkong, 8th August, 1914. 11022

## NOTICE

ARTHUR BATE (DECEASED);  
Late of BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., LTD., Canton.

ALL Claims against the above Estate should be presented to the BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., LTD., Canton, on or before the 30th September, 1914.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., LTD.  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1914. 11054

## SS. "TINGSANG" (Wrecked).

SHIPPERS and UNDERWRITERS interested in the Cargo of this Steamer are requested to communicate with the Under-signed within three months from date.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Lloyd's Agents.  
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1914. 1060

## BANKS

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER)

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 10,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ... " 7,499,250  
Reserve Funds ... " 3,430,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colon, Hankow, Hongkong, Keelung, Kienkiang, Kobe, London, Manila, Moji, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONGKONG OFFICE.  
3, DES VOUX ROAD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager.  
Hongkong, 19th February, 1914. 1048

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1914. 116

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.  
LONDON OFFICE: 36, BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

BRANCHES:—  
Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colon, Hankow, Hongkong, Kienkiang, Kobe, London, Manila, Moji, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$1,200,000 equal £1,480,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 per cent. per annum or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED. MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed. GEORGE HOGG, Manager.

9, QUEEN'S ROAD, Hongkong, 21st October, 1913. 1050

## NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital FL 30,000,000 (£2,500,000)  
Paid-up Capital... FL 17,407,000 (£1,450,580)  
Reserve Fund... FL 6,518,000 (£543,168)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK.  
SWISS BANKCORPORATION.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. VERNEY, Manager,  
No. 8, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913. 121

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital ... £1,500,000  
Subscribed ... " 1,250,000  
Paid-up ... " 500,000  
Reserve Fund ... " 450,000

BANKERS:  
BANK OF ENGLAND, and LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON, Manager.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1914. 1149

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund... £1,800,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON, Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. 11494

## BANKS

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... £15,000,000  
Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2 1/2—£15,000,000  
Silver ... £17,650,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
Hon. Mr. D. L. LAMDALE, Chairman.  
W. L. PATTENDEN, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

S. H. DODD, Esq., F. H. HOLYDAY, Esq., G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq., J. A. PLUMMER, Esq., C. S. GUBBY, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

ACTING MANAGER:  
Shanghai—J. D. SMART.

LONDON BANKERS:  
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits:  
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th August, 1914. 115

## TO LET

HOUSE, No. 5, Conduit Road. Fine View of Harbour. Newly painted and repaired. For further particulars, apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZEE.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1914. 1068

## TO LET

HOUSES, Nos. 2 and 3, "LYEEMOON VILLAS," Kowloon. Immediate possession.

Apply to—  
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUROTOR.  
Hongkong, 21st August, 1914. 1056

## TO LET

HOUSE "VILLA ROSITA," in Hart Avenue, Tsimtsstui. (5 Rooms.)

Apply to—  
J. M. DA ROCHA,  
Residing on the Premises.  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1914. 1053

## TO LET

TOP FLAT, Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon. Immediate occupation if desired.

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1914. 1063

## TO LET

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS.

Apply to—  
A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.,  
Hongkong, 9th July, 1914. 1062

## TO LET

3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the Ground Floor of Bells Buildings, 31, Wyndham Street.

Apply to—  
P. A. XAVIER,  
Care of Hongkong Printing Press,  
Hongkong, 11th July, 1914. 1060

## QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 17th June, 1914. 1038

## TO LET

FROM 1st September, 1914.

IN CANTON ON SHAMEN LOT 66. The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.

Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 5th August, 1914. 1017

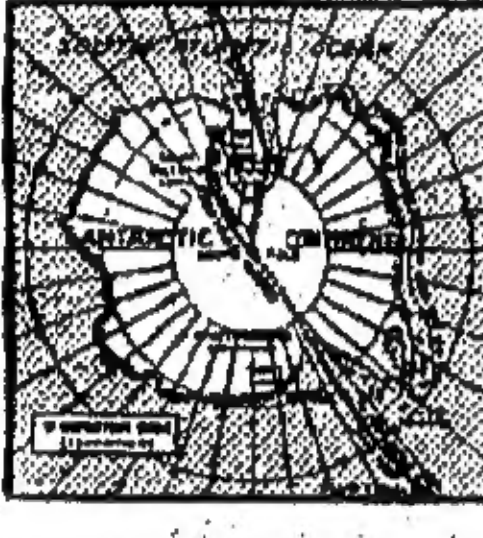
## TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.



**Catler Palmer & Co.**  
The Wine Merchants of the East

**NAPIER - JOHNSTONE'S**  
"SQUARE BOTTLE"  
WHISKY.  
UNVARIED FOR OVER  
150 YEARS.  
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN  
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BEWARE OF  
IMITATIONS.  
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG  
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.  
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1,700 miles  
across the South  
Pole from sea to sea.



WRITING to the agent entrusted with the purchase of the stores for the forthcoming Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, Sir Ernest Shackleton uses these words:

"The question of the concentrated beef supply is most important—it must be Bovril."

Man who trusts his life to his food and no risk, and Sir Ernest Shackleton, plan this expedition with an intimate knowledge of stores as of ice and snow, has recognized the scientific value of Bovril.

**HOW I MADE MY WINDOWS PRETTY.**  
"Peach's Beautiful Book told me all about it."

**FREE to all.** Tells about Peach's Patent Hem Curtains, the latest and most beautiful for casements, ideal for casements.

The greatest problem which confronted me when I was furnishing my home, was how to dress the windows in the most attractive fashion on an economical basis. I must confess that I was considerably perplexed, until I wrote to Peach for her book "Ideal Home Decorations"—the greater portion of which is devoted to curtains and decorations. It contains 70 of the most charming designs, showing how the most unattractive windows could be made pretty and inviting. It is the only book produced which tells of Peach's Special Patent Hem and Sunfast Fabric. These in themselves are worth a volume of description. I was most impressed by the charming ideas for casement window decorations. These suggestions not only embodied the actual use and number of curtains required but it was possible to see at a glance just how much each window would cost, and then by reference to the book one could easily see how the window would look when finished.

The book also contains many varieties of other necessities, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, UNDERWEAR, CLOTHING, LADIES' BLOUSES, LACES, etc.

The illustrations were superb. No where is it possible to obtain curtains of such exquisite taste. A plan fast day to the most casual observer was the astonishingly moderate prices of the productions from this famous home.

**Peach's Loom Prices 25% CHEAPER.** Here were beautiful designs of curtains, designs exclusive to Messrs. Samuel Peach and Sons, the actual makers, which were at least 25 per cent cheaper than one usually pays for the most ordinary curtains, yet they were infinitely superior in quality. This is simply because Peach's are the actual makers supplying direct to the users and have 50 years' reputation.

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## HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, July 22nd.

## THE CHINESE MINISTER.

The anti-opium enthusiasts of this country on Monday sent a deputation to the Chinese Legation in Portland Place to bid good-bye to the retiring Minister, Low Yuk-lin, and to thank him for his assistance to the anti-opium cause. Sir Matthew Dodsworth introduced the deputation, which said many cordial things about the Minister and his fellow countrymen who are against the traffic in opium. His Excellency said he would take with him to China the warmest memories of the time he had spent in England, the highest regard for the British people, and their disinterested work in seeking to suppress the opium evil. The Minister's children have just been brought from the schools in the provinces where they have been studying to prepare for their return to Peking.

## CHINA AND THE MARCONI CONTRACT.

A financial correspondent writes:—"In view of the recent remarks on the subject of the Marconi Company's Chinese contract, a statement has been issued defining the position. The Chinese Government agreed on April 8th to authorise the Marconi Company to issue two million Chinese bonds in payment of the proposed stations. This document was filed at the British Legation at Peking, and the formal contract has been sent forward for approval and signature. The Company expects that the agreement will be signed in due course, but the previous rumour that it was actually signed was clearly premature."

## MA SOO ON DR. MORRISON'S OPTIMISM.

Ma Soo, who gives a West London address and signs himself Secretary, The Chinese Republican Society, writes again to the papers criticising the optimistic statements of Dr. Morrison, but only the Labour papers pay much attention to his outburst. He quotes from the *North China Daily News* in support of his contention that the country is disturbed and trade at a standstill, with large stocks of goods on hand at the treaty ports and remittances from the interior almost impossible. Ma Soo excuses Dr. Morrison to some extent by saying that since he acquired an official status he no longer has access to full information and all shades of opinion. He says Yuan Shih-kai is making desperate efforts to bolster up China's credit with the object of securing better conditions for the forthcoming big loan, but adds, "The Treasury Bills of the Provisional Government of Nanking that Dr. Morrison refers to were, as he should know, mainly issued not by Nanking, but by Yuan Shih-kai's Government, who took them over when Yuan entered on the Presidency, and it is his administration that has issued them, as it has also made loan after loan with others, disregarding its honourable engagements with the Quintuple Group of Banks." As regards the general situation and the antagonism of the Southern Republics to the President, Ma Soo adds:—"Dr. Morrison's retrospect carefully evades the real causes of antagonism to Yuan Shih-kai and his policy. Yuan Shih-kai laid himself out to make Parliament unworkable, ignored and set on one side the Provisional Constitution which he had sworn to observe. Without the knowledge of Parliament, he concluded with Austrian and German firms a series of loans for the purchase of useless torpedo destroyers and antiquated armaments. That is why Yuan Shih-kai was opposed. When secured of the \$25,000,000 loan, he proceeded to dissolve Parliament, and at the same time put an end to self-government in the provinces. He then set up a marionette Republic, selecting men to draw up a new Constitution, and appointing members for the Advisory Council. Dr. Morrison and Professor Goodnow may call this a Republic, but it is more in accordance with truth to call this a Dictatorship veiled with the outward trappings of a Republic. Finally Ma Soo somewhat satirically echoes Dr. Morrison's appeal for Englishmen to apply their good sense and sense of justice to Chinese affairs, "for it is owing to the mis-application of these that Yuan Shih-kai has been able to defeat, for the present, the real reform of China and the hopes of many who, like Dr. Sun Yat-sen, have devoted their lives to the cause."

## GERMAN TRADE COMPETITION.

While British engineers complain that they are losing many contracts to their German competitors in China, they now have trouble nearer home, for the Port of London Authority has given an order for six powerful side tank locomotives, for use on the dock lines, to the Hohenzollern Locomotive Works of Düsseldorf, Germany. This announcement, following on recent similar action by the India Office, the South Indian Railway, and the Taff Vale Railway, is making the industrial community "sit up and take notice." It is, to say the least, a bad advertisement for the home manufacturers, in spite of the reiterated explanation—which may or may not be

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—LACE ETCHED—  
"WESTMINSTER"  
1 Pt. Tumblers. Finger Bowls.  
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Tankard Jugs 1 qt.  
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Decanters 1 pt.  
Decanters 2 pt.  
Claret Decanters.



**SINGLE PIECES SOLD**  
TABLE GLASSWARE IN VARIOUS DESIGNS.  
**CUT GLASS.**  
SWEET AND FRUIT DISHES.

adequate—that home engineers are too full of work to worry about foreign orders at present. This explanation was given in the case of the South Eastern Railway, but the deciding factor in respect to the Port of London contract was the lower price of the tender. The tendency is emphasised by the fact that the Port of London Authority has already bought from German firms the new dock gates and swing bridges required for the East India Dock extensions, and three pairs of lock gates, an electrically operated bascule bridge, a floating caisson, and a hydraulic swing bridge for the Royal Albert Dock.

## THE DEATH OF LADY HARDINGE.

The death of Lady Hardinge, after an operation in a nursing home, is much regretted by a very wide circle of friends and public admirers. One who knew her well writes:—"She was a beautiful and remarkable woman. To her was due the diplomatic success of the last Durbur. The way she piloted the Queen through every incident, and her personal charm, were alike beyond praise. It was said of her that she obtained the appointment of her husband as Viceroy by talking to Lord Morley, the then Secretary for India. She was a woman whose charming personality was always garbed in simplicity, and her courage in India was amazing. She adored her husband, and worked zealously for him as well as for the good of everything Indian. She longed for Paris, to which Embassy Lord Hardinge was to have been appointed next year. Without her constant care and vigilance for him in his sadly weakened health it is quite likely his public career would now be drawing to a premature end. The solitary foible of poor Lady Hardinge was indulging every whim of her precocious daughter, Diamantine. No Vicerey's wife ever excelled her; she was the perfect diplomatist in petticoats, and her loss is a real bereavement to the Empire; and there are not so very many either sex about whom such a tribute can be paid without the slightest reservation."

## PLANT FOR TIENTSIN MINT.

Tenders have been invited by Dr. Chen Chin-tao, the Chinese Financial Delegate in Europe, for the plant and machinery required for the Tientsin Mint. Only manufacturing firms are invited to tender, and the papers are to be in hand by noon, August 4th. The plant required includes boilers, turbines, electrical power plant, and coining machines. The specifications are being handed out by Sir Douglas Fox and Partners.

## THE KOBÉ-CALCUTTA SHIPPING WAIL.

A Manchester correspondent writes:—"I hear that there is some prospect of an agreement being reached that will bring to an end the rate war between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the British India and Indo-China Steamship Companies. As the result of this rate war low freights have been operative for nearly three years on the Kobe-Calcutta route. This is probably a step in the arrangements which are being made by the Department of Communications at Tokyo in conjunction with the principal steamship lines flying the Japanese flag with regard to the Panama route and the effect which it is likely to have upon the trade of the country. Several Commissions have already reported in this connection, and all of them, I believe, agreed that the opening of the Canal will result, so far as Japan is concerned, in a large diversion of business from Europe to America. In the matter of raw cotton, for instance, Japan's largest import at present is from the United States, and as the waterway will reduce the cost of carriage it is expected that the quantity will be still further increased and that less will be taken from India. Japanese manufacturers, therefore, anticipate that they will be able to compete more keenly with their British and American rivals in Far Eastern markets. It is also thought that the Canal, by reducing transport charges, will enable Japan to place her cotton goods on the Indian market at an even lower figure than is now possible, a consideration which will doubtless not be overlooked by Lancashire firms."

## THE IRISH QUESTION.

It would be idle to speculate in this dispatch on the Irish situation, as it is not unlikely that by the time this matter arrives in the East the worst of the obstacles to a settlement will have been got over. I personally believe that a settlement will be achieved and that Lord Northcliffe's journals will have once more

to rely on their faithful readers to forget and forgive the scare heads they have used—over this woeful business, even as they forgave, even if they did not forget, the alleged horrors of the Peking massacres that the factory of Harnsworth thrills for the breakfast table produced as their star achievement. The Government and the Ulster leaders will probably save their faces by compromise, while the Nationalist Home Rulers will be soothed by added financial sop for their new authority. There is restiveness enough about the Royal command to the conference at Buckingham Palace, but the fact, I understand, is that no party looked enthusiastically at the conference on a mere invitation, and the Opposition leaders only heeded the siren call when it came as a command.

But whatever happens to the conference, there is a very determined spirit abroad that the authority of Parliament shall be kept unimpaired. There is an equally determined attitude on the part of all sections to be ready for a surprise election. The Liberal party is said to be planning an appeal to the country next June, but meanwhile they are preparing for any eventuality and the activity at headquarters is extreme. The Unionists, in London anyway, have been prepared for some time, but there are a number of seats without either a Liberal or a Labour candidate, and even if the fight is hopeless it is intended to provide for these. Local men are not keen on these "contests for the good of the cause alone," so barristers and others are being rounded up to flesh a maiden sword in the hope that later on they may have a better reward for their activities.

One of the picturesque figures of the Liberal side, "Fighting Joe" Martin, K.C., former Premier of British Columbia, has gone back to Canada for good, though he remains the nominal member of East St. Pancras till the General Election. It appears that "Fighting Joe," who had won a reputation for aggressiveness in the Dominion, conceived the idea that he would show them what was what at Westminster, and as East St. Pancras had of late years shown a preference for independent members of a Radical complexion of thought he naturally gravitated there. But he took them too literally and proceeded to criticise and vote against the Liberal party till even the extreme Radicals of his division grew discontented. Nothing daunted, "Fighting Joe" attacked the Cabinet in and out of season and generally gave the impression that he regarded himself as the only pure politician at St. Stephens. His main supporters found that too strong meat for them, so they voted him out of his own club rooms, relieved him of all the machinery of his own division and left him stranded with one or two other supporters to face the music of wildly antagonistic meetings. He brought down Mr. Wedgwood and one or two other members of that kidney who were likewise finding that the way of independence of the machine was hard, but the electors merely expressed their opinion of them and their own particular member in terms that would not look well in cold print under an Eastern sun. "Joe" tried to secure a bye-election so as to defeat his new Liberal opponent and let the Conservatives in, but the wily official Liberal declined to fight before the General Election. As "Joe" was running at big expense all the time and had no ghost of a chance at the General Election, he packed his traps, said a few sulphurous things about British politics in general and Liberal politics in particular, and shook the dust of these shores from off his feet. It is a fine, flavoured sample of the comedy of modern politics, and if all members could follow their bent, I dare say the development would be similar in many quarters.

But who knows whether the situation would be better for any other party under similar circumstances? Sir Charles Henry, in addressing the staff of the House of Commons after their annual cricket match at his riverside residence on Saturday, seemed to have some such matters in mind. He said he did not know what the staff thought of the Government, but very likely they thought it was time to have a change of bowlers. Who could tell whether it would be better if the change came, however? He was reminded of the visitor who arrived in an Irish town and asked the porter which was the best hotel. "Sure, your honour, I cannot tell you that," said Pat. "There's two of 'em, and all I can say is that which ever you choose you'll wish you had chosen the other."

**S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.**  
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Tickets are interchangeable for return by any steamer of above-named Companies and include Rail between Japan Ports of call if desired.  
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The Steamers operated by the Companies named are the largest fastest and most luxurious on the Coast.

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YOKOHAMA LEAVE	KOBE LEAVE	NAGASAKI LEAVE	HONGKONG ARRIVE	STEAMER	HONGKONG LEAVE	NAGASAKI ARRIVE	KOBE ARRIVE
17 Aug.	17 Aug.	17 Aug.	20 Aug.	E. OF RUSSIA	18 Sept.	21 Sept.	25 Sept.
14 " "	14 " "	14 " "	17 " "	MONTAGUE	15 " "	18 " "	22 " "
27 Sept.	27 Sept.	27 Sept.	30 Sept.	SHINYO MARU	22 " "	25 " "	29 " "
3 " "	3 " "	3 " "	6 " "	KORRA	29 " "	2 " "	6 " "
17 " "	17 " "	17 " "	20 " "		6 Oct.	9 Oct.	13 Oct.

† Returning via Manila.  
Steamers proceeding via Manila do not call at Shanghai.

[830]

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**BRAND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.**  
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THE PREMIER CONDIMENT HOUSE IN INDIA.  
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SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.  
Hongkong, 13th June, 1914.  
[825]

**MARTIN'S**  
**APIOL & STEEL**  
**WORM TABLETS**  
A French Remedy for all irregularities.  
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for intestinal or Throat Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.  
To be obtained of all Druggists.  
LONDON, ENGLAND.

**KEATING'S**  
**WORM TABLETS**  
A purely Vegetable Sweetened  
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for intestinal or Throat Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.  
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No other medicine has received such absolute proof of its extraordinary properties in restoring shattered constitutions, and in giving back to the prematurely aged New Life and Energy.

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There is only one Phosferine—beware of illegal imitations—do not be misled by *Phosph This* or *Phosph That*, but get

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H.M. the King of Spain H.M. the Queen of Roumania, etc.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

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Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark—

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.  
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

**CLETEAS** is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).  
GENTS: CALDECK, MACREGOR & Co., Hongkong.

### THE WAYS OF SOCIETY.

#### AN AMUSING BOOK FOR THE SOCIAL ASPIRANT.

The following article in a London evening newspaper on "The Ways of Society," by Mrs. Danvers Delano (T. Werner Laurie, Ltd.), perhaps does not do full justice to a useful book of modern etiquette, but it is at least amusing:—

Do you know what a man's "ditto" are?

They are explained in "The Ways of Society," the latest peep-behind-the-scenes of a world which cannot be entered without a knowledge of its ways—a peep, by the way, that in this volume has its distinctly comic side.

A man can wear a suit of ditto in London—in other words, multi—without exciting comment.

The book is equally amusing on things everybody knows, things not many people know, and things everybody ought to know. The last are the funniest.

In giving a ball never think of not grudge the money it may cost, and if you are giving it at an hotel allow the young men to go in to supper over and over again, and don't, like someone the other day, exclaim, "You have already cost me six guineas."

They must remember that finger-glasses are not made to drink out of; in fact, a man was once positively seen to use his finger-bowl for rinsing his mouth at a Belgravian dinner.

How such a man got in to dinner, is explained by our increasing democracy.

"We respect wealth, we, so to speak, put the rising office-boys, potboys, and errand boys of our early days on the back, and strive to remain on speaking terms with them for the rest of their natural lives, though they leave us far behind."

It is not only for those office-boys that the book is written; it is for all who cannot make the ways of society with study at first-hand, but whose business or pleasure occasionally takes them into society.

But it is not always necessary to use the ways of society, particularly if you are not actually in the movement. There is such a thing as discretion.

#### USEFUL HINTS.

The *Daily Mail* Servant Bureau would not, I am sure, agree with the form of the following letter:—

To Amelia Blake,  
Your character is satisfactory, and you can enter my service on Thursday, the 10th. etc., etc.

SUBAN SMITH.

Amelia, you may be sure, would ignore the invitation. She is a judge of character by letter, and the above is far too haughty for her democratic views. Society, however, has not properly learned this lesson yet.

There are some useful hints on tipping servants:

Ladies in a general way are not expected to tip the men servants. A married woman can do so if she chooses, but it is best for girls not to attempt to tip the men. The butler expects nothing from a young lady visitor. . . . The housemaid who waits upon a lady is really the only one she is expected to tip. Of course when men servants are not kept, then the case is altered, and the parlour-maid expects something.

The tip to the housemaid is regulated in accordance with what she has done. It would not be necessary to give a shilling a night if you remained a week, but for two nights you would always give two shillings, and for a week-end half-a-crown would suffice, provided she had not done a great deal of waiting upon you. Outdoor servants, such as the coachman or chauffeur, should at all times be tipped when they convey guests to and from the station. A small tip is quite sufficient. If, however, a great deal of driving or motoring has been indulged in during the visit, then the tip should be augmented.

#### DOGS NOT WELCOME.

There is a warning for the country house visitor over-burdened with cheek. The ways of society do not allow him to request that his car be provisioned on leaving, even if he is en route for the country. Some people have been known to go so far as to send a list to the cook of what they want for two days.

Dogs, it is pointed out, are not welcome guests. "One little uninvited dog developed a passion for spangles and used to eat them off the evening dresses during dinner. His master made his toilet for him every morning upon a large-sized Burke, of course a new copy, which happened to be on the hall table; he was annoyed, brushed, combed out, and sent to the detriment of the book's cover. Then, of course, his food (he was a prize dog) was a great study; all kinds of tit-bits were demanded for him, and yet he was only on a visit of sufferance all the time."

One cannot imagine a man wearing rings outside his gloves as in a case cited, nor a young man running round with a chair for a lady in the hope that she will eventually sit down, but one can understand the dilemma of precedence at a dinner party. Not everybody knows, for instance, that "the title of Honourable, though merely a courtesy title, ranks in order of precedence, and a young man bearing such a title is entitled to take his hostess into dinner when older men not so distinguished are present."

#### RECEIVING ROYALTY.

There is a note for the older married woman; the younger has already taken it to heart:

Steadfastly avoid anything approaching anxiety about the visitors. If the soufflé has sat down, study to preserve a passive demeanour; appear all the time as if you were not giving the dinner. A detached air is the same of good manners. . . . Do not frown nor instruct the servants during the repast; rather let things slide.

There is a special code for the treatment of professionals at a party. The business must not hint in any way that they should contribute to the entertainment; as with Royalty, the suggestion must come from them. She must not even enlarge upon their gifts to her other friends, save in a very subdued tone.

## THE BLOOD is the LIFE of the FLESH

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills—What they are and what they do. Their Four Principal Ingredients.

It is an established fact that all diseases spring from one source, namely: Impurity of the Blood. Therefore our strength, health, and life depend upon the vital fluid. When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted, and diseased, thus causing pains, sickness, and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted; and if Nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humours, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will be extinguished. How important, then, that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open, and if assistance is necessary to have at hand that invaluable remedy, Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountain cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man.

One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a SUDORIFIC, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing off the finer parts of the corruption within.

The second is a plant which is an EXPECTORANT that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus in a soothing manner performs its duty by throwing off the phlegm and other humours from the lungs by copious spitting.

The third is a DIURETIC, which gives ease and double strength to the Kidneys; thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passages, and which could not have been discharged in any other way.

The fourth is a CATHARTIC, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood, and the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets are thus taken up and conveyed off in large quantities by the bowels.

From the foregoing it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find the way to every part, and completely root out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain are driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes pure and clean.

Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are an efficient, reliable, and safe remedy placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. The Pills being sugar-coated, are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber-coloured bottles—not in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean; impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.

## DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

FOR THE LIVER

FOR SALE BY WATKINS, LTD., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS, AND CHEMISTS AND STORES GENERALLY, AT 60 CENTS PER BOTTLE, OR WILL BE FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF PRICE BY THE W. H. CONSTOCK CO., LTD., SOLE PROPRIETORS, 21 FARRINGTON AVENUE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

They do not Weaken. They do not Sicken. They do not Grip.

## Mental and Physical Fatigue.

When brain or body is weary the digestive powers are weakened and distaste for ordinary food is often experienced. Under such circumstances the "Allenburys' Diet" is especially valuable. It is pleasant to take, easily digested and assimilated and speedily restorative. Thus it helps the system to recover tone and vigour. The "Allenburys' DIET" is prepared from pure rich milk and whole wheat—the two vital food elements—combined in partially pre-digested form.

Made in a minute—Add boiling water only.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S Ltd.,  
8a, Peking Rd., Shanghai, S.P.O. Box 158.  
and LONDON, ENGLAND.



A food for Adults and quite distinct from the well-known "Allenburys' Foods for Infants."

The rules for receiving Royalty are comparatively simple: "Always prepare a special refreshment room for their use. Behave yourself like a well-brought-up child, do not speak unless addressed, do not sit down until they give the word, do not take refreshments unless they invite you to do so. . . . be careful to address them as 'Sir' and 'Ma'am.'"

"CATS' LUNCHEONS."  
Probably everybody knows that women do not remove their hats for luncheon, but there is some interesting information as to the etiquette of "cats' luncheons." During the last two or three years ladies' lunches have become fashionable. They are not only given at home but at restaurants. . . . Whether people like them or not is an open question. . . . A lady on one occasion, having done ample justice to everything placed before her at the Ritz, remarked, "No more cats' lunches for me!"  
When a chaparron is required, is not settled even in "The Ways of Society." She must be in attendance on a debutante, but for the rest—"it depends entirely on the unmarried woman herself."

She is not given the same license with favourite expressions—"Tea-ing" is said to jar; to "phone" is to offend the sense of hearing; and to say "I do like Colonel" he is such a sweet," is to be absurd.

"We never speak of a slop-basin nowadays, we always call it a tea-basin, and we never call a table-napkin a serviette. It would quite stamp us if we did."

There is a tiny criticism to make: "A man should always speak of 'my wife or Mrs. So-and-So.' I am afraid if he talked of 'Mrs. So-and-So' he could only be stamped as hopelessly old-fashioned. The expression is of the days when a woman was a 'lady' and a man a 'gentleman.'"

## THE SWAN

FOUNT PEN.

NEEDS NO "COAXING"!

It's made right  
To write right.  
That's why it's the most popular  
Fountain Pen.

Does not Leak, Scratch or Dry Up.  
Fitted with Gold Iridium Tipped Nib.  
WHERE IS YOURS?

TRY ONE NOW!

Sold by  
JEWELLERS, STATIONERS AND  
IMPORTERS.

MABIE, TODD & Co.,  
Manufacturers, LONDON.

USE  
"SWAN"  
INK.

CATALOGUE FREE.

CLARKE'S  
B. 41  
PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

## SAVARESSE'S SANTAL CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM  
MADE IN LONDON OF ALL CHEMISTS



## 1928



## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

**YAMAMOTO MARU**, Japanese str., 2,339, Yawata, 21st August—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

**DAITEN MARU**, Japanese str., 2,984, W. Nakagawa, 20th August—Dairen 14th August, Coal and General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

**DUNLOP**, British str., 4,473, G. Moir, 21st August—Singapore 16th August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

**GUENOCHE**, British str., 2,997, F. J. Stallard, 20th August—Portland 4th July, Flour.—Order.

**GUENOCHE**, British str., 2,399, Wm. McChie, 20th August—Swatow 19th August, N.L.—Chinese.

**HAIMON**, British str., 314, A. H. Stewart, 21st August—Swatow 20th August, General.—Douglas LaPraik & Co.

**NUBIA**, British str., 4,760, F. J. Fox, 20th August—London 18th July, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

**TANDA**, British str., 4,400, J. Kilpatrick, 21st August—Calcutta and Straits 16th August, General.—David Sassoon & Co.

**TAMING**, British str., 1,356, G. H. Pennefather, 21st August—Manila 18th August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

**YAWATA MARU**, Japanese str., 1,953, Hon-dori, 20th August—Manila 18th August, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

**YERIMO MARU**, Japanese str., 2,934, Somekawa, 21st August—Java 11th August, Sugar.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

## CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE August 21st.

**CEYLON MARU**, Jap. str., for Singapore.

**DEW OF ADLIE**, British str., for Portland.

**DEUCALION**, British str., for Yokohama.

**TATTO MARU**, Japanese str., for Kobe.

## DEPARTURES.

August 21st.

**CHILDAR**, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.

**EIGER**, Norwegian str., for Newchwang.

**HAIYANG**, British str., for Swatow.

**HONGKONG**, French str., for Hoihow.

**KENTUCKY**, British str., for Yokohama.

**LOKANG**, British str., for Hongkong.

**LUCROW**, British str., for Shanghai.

**NAMANG**, British str., for Yokohama.

**ORESTES**, British str., for Yokohama.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Taming* reports: Rough crossing.

The British str. *Guenoche* reports: Fine weather throughout.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Taming*, from Manila, Messrs. W. Harper, H. Barbour, T. Cook, W. Marland, F. Schaffer, J. Noel, J. Hutchinson.

Per *Nubia*, for Hongkong, from London, etc., Miss M. A. Lee, Miss E. M. Young, Lieut. A. W. Forbes, Sub-Lieut. G. A. H. Hills, Mr. Chas. James, Mr. F. Wheeler, Mr. J. Elliott, Mr. G. Grotto, Mr. J. J. Hunt, from Singapore, Lieut. F. W. Thicknesse, Mr. W. Hay, Comdr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Tatchue and Mr. N. A. Brereton.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The M.M. str. *Amazona* to Europe expected from Shanghai on the 26th August.

The M.M. str. *Paul Leont* to Europe expected from Shanghai on the 31st August.

The P. & O. str. *Namur* is expected to arrive at Penang on the 24th August, at daylight.

The P. & O. str. *Khyber* arrived at London on the 19th August.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The P. & O. str. *Nubia* left Singapore for this port on the 15th August, and is due here on the 21st August, about daylight.

The str. *Tanda*, from Calcutta, left Singapore, and may be expected here on or about the 21st August.

The M.M. str. *Cordillere* is expected to arrive here from Saigon on the 23rd August, at 8 a.m., and will most likely leave for Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama on the same evening.

The Mogul Line str. *Erroll* sailed from Singapore on the 19th August, and is therefore expected to arrive here on the 25th August.

The Ben Line str. *Benarty*, from Leith, Middlesbrough, and London, left Singapore for this port on the 20th August, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 26th August.

SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.

*Carnarvonshire*, from Vancouver, is due in Hongkong 26th August.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1," nearest Hongkong "2," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "4," together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NILE	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 27th inst.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Cockman, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 29th inst., at Noon
LONDON & ANTWERP	CANALVONSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	Costa	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 31st inst.
MARSHALLS VIA SAIGON, S'PORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID	AMAZON	Frenc. str.	—	Murai	MESSAGIERES MARITIMES	On 25th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KATORI MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Asakawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 10 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KIELUNG, S'hai, &c.	SADO MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Saito	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA VIA KIELUNG & JAPAN	SHIHO MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Sept., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & PLYMOUTH	MERIONETHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Halley	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 8th Sept.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MEXICO MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	H. S. Smith	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 16th Sept., at 4 P.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	EMPRESS OF INDIA	Brit. str.	—	Sekine	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 16th Sept., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA KIELUNG, S'hai & JAPAN, &c.	MONGOLIA	Am. str.	—	Sekine	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 15th Sept., at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SHIHO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sekine	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 22nd Sept.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	SHIHO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sekine	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 3rd Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHIHO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sekine	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	SHIHO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sekine	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at Noon.
JAPAN	SHIHO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sekine	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at Noon.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIHO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sekine	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIHO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sekine	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at Noon.
MOJI & Kobe	SHIHO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sekine	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at Noon.
WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN	SHIHO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sekine	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHIHO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sekine	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at Noon.
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SHANGHAI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	SHIHO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sekine	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHIHO MARU					



# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NUBIA Capt. F. J. Fox	About 23rd Aug.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	NILE Capt. H. Powell	About 27th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA Capt. S. Barcham	About 27th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	MALTA Capt. G. W. Cockman, R.N.R.	Noon 29th Aug.	See Special of Call.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

For Further Particulars apply to

H. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1914

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG	"KALGAN"	On 22nd Aug. 9 A.M.
BANGKOK	"HANSHI"	On 22nd Aug. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 23rd Aug. 11 A.M.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUBICHOV"	On 25th Aug. Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 25th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHAOSING"	On 25th Aug. 4 P.M.
HOBOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 26th Aug. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 27th Aug. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 1st Sept. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.  
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINESE", "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN".

SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "CHENAN", and the S.S. "LIANGCHOW", "LIANGHOU" and "YINGKOW", having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Midnight on SATURDAY for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

REDUCED FARE:—  
HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI—SINGLE \$45. RETURN \$75.  
For Freight or Passage apply to—  
HONGKONG, 20th August, 1914. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD. APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

### EASTWARD

S.S. "TANDA" 6,800 tons, Captain J. Kilpatrick, R.N.R. will be despatched for AMOY, SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 25th August, at Noon.

S.S. "TAKADA" 6,800 tons, Captain Robins, will be despatched for KOBE and MOJI on 8th September.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1914.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

### SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIKUN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	SATURDAY, 22nd Aug., at 2 P.M.
"HAIHING"	Capt. W. O. Beames	TUESDAY, 25th Aug., at 11 A.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. B. Rodgers	FRIDAY, 28th Aug., at 11 A.M.

The S.S. "Haitan" calling at Swatow for Passengers only.

### FOR SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIKUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 23rd Aug., at 10 A.M.
"HAIHING"	Capt. W. O. Beames	WEDNESDAY, 26th Aug., at 11 A.M.

During the Month of August FIRST CLASS RETURN FARES to FOCHOW will be subject to a Reduction of 20 per cent. on the full Fares.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1914.

## THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE  
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG	LEAVE HONGKONG
EMPIRE	22nd August	On 28th Aug. 10 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	12th Sept.	On 18th Sept. 10 A.M.
EASTERN		On 9th Oct. 10 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Booms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
AGENTS

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# TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

### VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	from Nagasaki 15th Sept.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 22nd Sept.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 20th Oct.

\* Via Manila omitting Shanghai.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	\$71.10	RETURN (6 MONTHS)	\$120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	\$60.		\$96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	\$45.		\$68.

### SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

NAGASAKI	KOBE	YOKOHAMA
\$120.	\$135.	\$150.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO.

SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
SEIYO MARU	14,000—14 knots	Saturday, 3rd October.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

S. MORIMOTO, AGENT,  
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

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## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR SEATTLE AND TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SEATTLE MARU"	T. Saito	THURSDAY, 3rd Sept., at 4 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	N. Kobayashi	WEDNESDAY, 16th Sept., at 4 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

### FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SAIGON MARU"	T. Yamaguchi	WEDNESDAY, 26th Aug., A.M.

### FOR FOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAISO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	WEDNESDAY, 26th Aug., at 2 P.M.

### FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DALIN MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 23rd Aug., at Noon.
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokuhige	SUNDAY, 30th Aug., at Noon.

### FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"BOHEU MARU"	X. Hattori	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Sept., 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,

MANAGER.

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Second Floor No. 1 Queen's Building.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG:

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

FROM COLOMBO:

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong: "SALAMIS" 25th Oct.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Fitted With Wireless Telegraphy.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS.

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# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA



## THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KATORI MARU Capt. Hirai	20,000	WEDNESDAY, 26th Aug., at 10 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU Capt. Shimizu	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 9th Sept., at 10 A.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	SADO MARU Capt. K. Asakawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 25th Aug., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. G. Wada	12,500	TUESDAY, 8th Sept., at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO	TANGO MARU Capt. Sekine	9,600	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Sept., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. H. Takeda	9,300	WEDNESDAY, 21st Oct., at Noon.
MOJI and KOBE	CEYLON MARU Capt. Naguchi	12,500	SATURDAY, 22nd Aug., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	RANGOON MARU Capt. Kamehira	12,500	MONDAY, 14th Sept.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KIRIN MARU Capt. Nakamura	5,000	WEDNESDAY, 25th August.
	KAWACHI MARU Capt. Nakamura	12,500	FRIDAY, 28th Aug.
	TANGO MARU Capt. Sekine	9,600	TUESDAY, 25th Aug., at 5 P.M.
	MISHIMA MARU Capt. F. L. Schmitt	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 27th Aug., at 11 A.M.

5 Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

NOTICE—"Kumano Maru," "Kamakura Maru" and "Hakata Maru" have been withdrawn from their Lines and not been replaced by substitutes.

## REDUCED SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st and 2nd Class), available for 3 months. Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th September, 1913.

	YOKOHAMA Return	KOBE Return	MOJI Return	NAGASAKI Return
1st Class	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd "	\$81	\$75	\$65	\$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

[8-9-11]

# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON

1st CLASS PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer to	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer from	Leave	Due at
"ORIENTAL" leaves YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO.	HAIR	from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	HAIR	at
P.M. Thurs.	6 p.m. Tues.	Noon. Sat.			
Aug. 20	MALTA	Aug. 25	MALTA	Aug. 26	Sept. 26
Sept. 3	ARCADIA	Sept. 8	MOREA	Sept. 10	Oct. 16
Sept. 17	DEVANHA	Sept. 22	MALTA	Sept. 23	Oct. 23
Oct. 1	ORIENTAL	Oct. 6	MOULTAN	Oct. 6	Nov. 12
Oct. 15	MALTA	Oct. 20	MOLDAVIA	Oct. 20	Nov. 25
Oct. 29	ARCADIA	Nov. 3	KYBER	Nov. 7	Dec. 10

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday, and London on the following Friday. Arrangements are being made whereby passengers by the P. & O. Special Train from Marseilles can arrive in London at 3.25 p.m. on Saturdays.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES:

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	LONDON	MARSEILLES
1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single	\$65.	Return \$97.
"B" " " " "	\$59.	" " \$89.
2nd Saloon "A" " " " "	\$44.	" " \$66.
"B" " " " "	\$38.	" " \$57.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Y'RAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'PORE	Due at M'BRILLES	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NILE	Aug. 4	Aug. 21	Aug. 27	Aug. 31	Sept. 28	Oct. 6
SARDINIA	Sept. 1	Sept. 10	Sept. 16	Sept. 22	Oct. 21	Nov. 1
NUBIA	Sept. 15	Sept. 24	Sept. 30	Oct. 6	Nov. 4	Nov. 15
NAMUR	Sept. 29	Oct. 8	Oct. 14	Oct. 20	Nov. 18	Nov. 22
NOVARA	Oct. 27	Nov. 5	Nov. 11	Nov. 17	Dec. 14	Dec. 23

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon \$50 Single: \$75 Return. 2nd Saloon \$35 Single: \$52 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon \$46 Single. 2nd Saloon \$33 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

THE



